

OUR MINING INDUSTRY

GREAT ACTIVITY IN WESTERN COUNTIES

Russell Still Silent as to the Railway Commissioners—Butler Again on the Campaign Editorially—Families Living at the Penitentiary—Republicans Oppose Leasing the Penitentiary Because of the Amount of Fuel Supplies—Dr. Smith Resigns

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel, Raleigh, N. C., September 22.

J. Y. Hamrick, state labor commissioner, returned today from a tour in the extreme western counties. He says there is much activity at the marble quarries in Cherokee, where there are fifty square miles of marble. It is all shipped to Georgia and Tennessee. There it is passed off as marble from those states. Thus some of it was used in the new library at Washington. A thousand men are mining talc in Cherokee, Swain and Macon; some in Clay. In Jackson and Swain at least 500 men are mining corundum. No less than 2,500 are at work in the mica mines. At some of these 100 men are employed. Mitchell and Madison are the centre of this industry. Mr. Hamrick visited the Ducktown copper mine where 1,000 men are at work. It is in Tennessee, about a mile over the line. There is a dispute as to the line. The vein leads into North Carolina. Mr. Hamrick next goes east to get up facts relative to the trucking industry.

The railway commission has heard the dispute between the Meherrin Steamboat Company and the Atlantic Coast Line relative to freights from Murfreesboro. The matter is now in course of adjustment and a compromise is probable, by which the Citizens' Line of steamers can haul freight daily to Murfreesboro.

Constant inquiry is made as to what steps Governor Russell will take regarding the two Wilsons, railway commissioners. Private Secretary Alexander says: "Only one man knows and will not tell." This means Governor Russell. But Senator Butler probably knows equally as well.

Senator Butler's paper intimates that the state will repeal the charter of the Southern new line from Mocksville to Mooresville.

The senator in his newspaper today jumps on Congressman Skinner, saying: "He has deserted his principles and betrayed the people by supporting a goldbug for the United States senate and by enlisting in the employment of the Southern railway to try to debase members of the legislature to vote to sustain the infamous midnight 99-year lease of the North Carolina railway." E. B. Barber, a well known cotton buyer here, says the prices are so low that the farmers hardly care whether they pick the crop or not. The fact is the cotton growers in North Carolina are now suffering the greatest blow they have ever had. They are entirely dispirited. Prices are put down by people who calculate on buying cheap and selling high.

It is learned that in the Western district Revenue Collector Harkins is after the distillers with an iron hand. In spite of any efforts so far made it appears to be impossible to get rid of the families in the penitentiary. One family has been for over two months quartered in the hospital. The chairman of the board is thoroughly disgusted at this state of affairs.

Very few of the North Carolina editors went to the Nashville exposition yesterday. Fears of being quarantined were the cause of their staying at home.

The showing as to rates on cotton in this state are shown to be reasonable. This the manager of the North Carolina Freight Association admits.

The hearing September 20th of the telephone rate matter by the railway commission will be the final one. The funeral of Bernard R. Harding, of the Seaboard Air Line, will be held here tomorrow. His wife was in Tennessee at the time of his death.

The state superintendent of schools says that North Fork township is found to have voted for the public school special tax. This makes seven townships which so voted. In ninety-one others more people voted for than against the tax.

The state board of tax equalization has increased the taxable value of mules nearly 7 per cent, cattle 8 per cent, hogs 13 per cent, sheep 6 per cent, and bicycles 6 per cent.

The agricultural department gives 1,059,977 as the spindles in North Carolina cotton mills. These spin daily of No. 2 yarn 529,989 pounds on a basis of 1/2 pound of raw cotton to each spindle, or 1,111 bales daily of 477 pounds each, a total of 333,300 yearly. This lacks 2,335 of being the state's cotton product in 1896. The commissioner says the estimate is a very conservative one.

The penitentiary directors were in session again this morning. The committee appointed to draw up a schedule of terms on which they would lease the prison to John H. Winder prepared one with sixteen articles. It leaves all the management as at present. Winder's proposition was that he appoint the supervisors and overseers, the penitentiary officials to name the guards.

W. H. Chadbourne says this is not satisfactory, as it would take the penitentiary out of republican hands. "It is the best thing we've got," said he. "There are over 250 officers connected with it, including guards." The schedule of terms was this morning submitted to John H. Winder. He did not like it, Chadbourne said. The latter added that only supervisors and overseers could punish convicts. The guards can't do so and hence the authorities are not willing for contractors to appoint the supervisors, etc. The facts seem to be that the republicans have got places and simply can't make up their minds to give them up. Chadbourne says this is the truth.

Chairman Dockery said: "It was the sentiment of the board that the republicans ought to control. We wanted to make such reservations that there would be no chance of taking it from us. The resolutions we adopted and

sent Mr. Winder do not prevent proper control of convicts, but require that the officers shall be republicans. In other words, our board is looking after interests of our party and also those of the convicts, to prevent and possibility of inhuman treatment."

John H. Winder was interviewed and said: "I am not able to bid under the resolutions which the board adopted today. The board wants to appoint all persons in charge of the convicts. It calls now for proposals to take all the convicts from the hands of the state, these proposals to be opened October 15th, when the board again meets."

A. Y. Sigmon, a member of the board, said he and R. R. Cotten favored leasing the convicts at once and accepting Winder's proposal, but other members outvoted them. He says Clark, of Halifax, was out of the room when the vote was taken.

Dockery says regarding Kirby Smith that he was simply supervisor of the criminal insane ward under Dr. Kirby, and that Cotten stated to the board that he thought his conduct resulted simply from excessive drinking.

Dr. Kirby Smith has resigned, it is said, but not to the board of directors. The latter did not appoint him. His father made the appointment. The board ordered a full investigation made by the October meeting into the terrible charges against Smith of illicit relations with the two white criminal insane women, Williams, the man in charge of the female criminal insane ward, resigned this morning and this also went to Superintendent Smith who appointed him also.

AN ELASTIC CURRENCY

Greatly Needed in the Cotton Growing Section of the Country—The Advance in Interest Rates in New York Caused by Demands for Money to Move the Cotton Crop

Washington, September 22.—Deputy Comptroller of the Currency Coffey, in discussing the recent advance in money rates in New York said this morning:

"Some of the recent sharp advance in rates of interest on demand loans in New York is no doubt due to speculative manipulation of the stock market, but I think the impulse to this upward turn has been given by the heavy withdrawal from New York of funds for the legitimate purpose of moving the cotton crop now coming to market. As a resident of South Carolina, familiar with the movement of this crop, I have for year observed its effect upon national bank statements, as well as on the money market in New York, during the month of September. As a rule, the rates of interest advance about this time and in some years have approached the danger line, and while the movement of the wheat and other great crops has contributed to this effect, still I think the movement of the cotton crop has been the main factor for this reason."

"The average value of the cotton yield is about \$300,000,000 and it is practically marketed between October 1st and March 1st, or within a period of five months, but it is peculiar in this respect, that only about one ninth of the entire crop which this year is 9,000,000 bales, remains in the section where it is grown. Of the remaining eight-ninths about 2,000,000 bales are shipped north, where it is manufactured, while about two-thirds of the entire crop are exported from the United States. The rapid removal of so large a proportion of this great product within so short a period of time, requires a large amount of actual currency, for most of the cotton is paid for in interior towns at the south with spot cash. As the cotton growing region is not densely populated, the accumulation of banking capital there is not sufficient to provide the enormous amount of money needed for a few months to move the crop, and for this reason the southern banks have to borrow largely from banks in other sections during this crop period. This is reflected in national bank reports of the past few years by the figures, showing the amount of money borrowed by national banks in the distinctively cotton states at dates in each year approximating October 1st, and March 1st."

"When the borrowings of the state banks in these states are added to those of the national banks, and it is understood that the most of this money is borrowed from New York, it can be seen how potent a factor the cotton crop movement must be in affecting interest rates in New York."

"These figures, I think too, show how vital an interest bankers, merchants and farmers in the cotton growing states have in a currency which will be elastic. If any plan could be devised under which the southern banks could issue additional currency equal to one-fourth of their capital stock during the cotton season it would be a God send to that section. For it would enable the banks there to furnish the money needed without outside aid, and free from the cost of interest now paid on borrowed money, and national banks in all other sections having the same privilege, the result would be to make money more abundant and cheaper, and to relieve the New York market of the annual strain now put upon it."

"On October 6th, 1896, the capital stock of the national banks in the eight cotton states was about \$38,000,000. Could they have issued currency to the extent of one-fourth of this amount, they could themselves have furnished about \$9,500,000 of the \$11,000,000 they were compelled under existing circumstances to borrow outside. In my opinion, therefore, the cotton growing south has more vital interest in devising a bank currency which is elastic, as well as safe, than any other section of the United States."

Tired, Nervous, Sleepless

Men and women—how gratefully they write about Hood's Sarsaparilla. Once faith in and discouraged, having lost all faith in medicines now in good health and "able to do my own work," because Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to enrich and purify the blood and make the weak strong—this is experience of a host of people.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

ULTIMATUM TO SPAIN

RUMORS OF SUCH BEING MADE BY THE UNITED STATES

This Extreme Nature of Minister Woodford's Announcement to the Spanish for Spain Minister Denied at Our State Department—Admitted That Mr. Woodford Did Lay Before the Duke of Tetuan Our Deep Interest in the Settlement of the Cuban War as a Explanation for Intervening

Paris, September 20.—A dispatch from San Sebastian to The Times, of this city, says that in his interview yesterday with the duke of Tetuan, the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, the United States minister to Spain, General Stewart L. Woodford, did not present any claim for indemnity, but confined the interview to a moderate phrase in the statement of the great injuries commerce and industry had suffered in the United States through the prolongation of the Cuban war.

General Woodford is said to have added that Secretary Sherman had desired him to declare to the Spanish government that it was evidently impossible for Spain to end the rebellion in a reasonable time, and further, that if the war was continued, Cuba would be devastated and of no utility to Spain or to the Cubans.

In conclusion, the United States minister is reported to have insisted courteously but firmly upon the necessity of terminating the war, declaring that if it was not terminated by the end of October, the United States would feel justified in taking measures to secure the independence of Cuba.

The duke of Tetuan, said, according to the dispatch to The Times, while protesting against alleged American "pretensions," that he "would reply officially to the United States minister when the Spanish court returns to Madrid." In officials circle here the greatest secrecy is maintained regarding the United States ultimatum, which is looked upon as bound to cause a great sensation in Europe and to have the greatest consequences for Spain.

While not intending it, it is believed the action of the United States has greatly facilitated and hastened the ministerial crisis, and that there will be a re-organization of the conservatives under General Azcarraza, the premier, and Don Francisco Silveira, the leader of the dissidents.

Washington, September 20.—It can be stated, in reference to the Paris publication purporting to give the substance of General Woodford's ultimatum, that the duke of Tetuan yesterday, that there has been a misapprehension on several important points, notably in respect to an intention of setting a time limit for the conclusion of the war. Instead of fixing the end of October next as the date for the termination of the war, that particular date was mentioned as the time when the Spanish court could return to Madrid from San Sebastian and when, consequently, it might be in order to return an answer to the latest representations of the United States.

It is declared at the state department, that while Mr. Woodford did, according to the original idea of the United States, in witnessing a cessation of the deplorable conflict in Cuba, he did not deliver himself of an ultimatum, but firmly made a statement of our deep interest in a settlement of the Cuban war as a reasonable explanation for intervening in any manner that this time the United States is regarding his conference with the duke of Tetuan is now before President McKinley.

Meeting of the Monetary Commission

Washington, September 22.—The monetary commission, appointed under the authority of the Indianapolis sound money convention, held its opening session at the Arlington hotel in this city today. The commission consists of ex-Senator Edmunds, Vermont; ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, New York; Stewart Patterson, Philadelphia; John W. Fries, North Carolina; T. G. Bush, Alabama; G. E. Leighton, St. Louis; W. B. Dewar, St. Paul; Professor J. L. Laughlin, Chicago; L. A. Garnett, San Francisco; Stuyvesant Fish, New York; H. H. Hanna, Indianapolis, and Robert S. Taylor, Indiana.

All the members of the commission except Messrs. Fish, Dean and Garnett, were present and they are all expected here before Saturday. The purpose of the commission is to make a comprehensive investigation of the existing currency system, with a view to urging a currency reform measure upon congress at the regular session next December. The afternoon meeting was devoted to preliminary discussion of the scope of the investigation and the method to be pursued. Ex-Senator Edmunds was chosen to preside over the deliberations of the commission. Mr. Leighton was elected vice chairman.

A special committee, consisting of Messrs. Leighton, Patterson and Fairchild, was appointed for the purpose of considering the question of the expert help the commission may need in the prosecution of its work and of suggesting methods to be followed in disposing of the questions presented.

Two expert specialists are appointed to collate in proper form the suggestions that have been received for reference to the committee. The members of the committee are Mr. Carroll Root, of New York, and Mr. Willis, of Wisconsin. The appointments of these two committees will also be recommended, viz: On gold and currency; on United States currency, and on the banking question, to which the suggestions recommended will be referred.

Hon. H. H. Kohlsaat and George Foster Peabody, who are members of the Indianapolis executive committee, which appointed the commission, are sitting with the members of the general body in the preliminary stages of its work.

Receiver of Cotton Mills

Charlotte, N. C., September 22.—On complaint of the D. A. Tompkins Company, application was yesterday made in the United States court here for Judge Stomont for a receiver for the Catawba and the Chester mills at Chester, S. C. These mills were built some years before the panic. But they have been in operation in either case to put the company in good financial condition. One of the mills lost heavily by fire about four years ago. Both companies were re-organized just before the panic. Judge Stomont appointed Mr. R. T. Fowell, of Rock Hill, temporary receiver.

Yellow Fever in Texas

Houston, Texas, September 22.—The death of the Loveloy boy at Beaumont this morning, has caused considerable alarm here. The town is rigidly quarantined. The little victim was a news boy and handled New Orleans newspapers. Citizens are fleeing to the woods for refuge from the dread disease. A number of health officers met here today for a conference.

FREIGHT RATES ON COTTON

New Schedule by the Railway Commission—Railway Commissioner Abbott to Act With the Other Two if Removed Lun Haynes Relieved for Purpose of Testify in a Murder Case

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, September 22.—Manager Stannard of the North Carolina Freight Association today again appeared before the railway commission and asked a reduction of rates on cotton in North Carolina. He received a considerable one. The commission issued the following order:

"Having fully examined the rates we find them lower than in any state save Georgia, and as low as in that, but that the rates are not uniform on the different systems and hence it is ordered that the rates be on 100 pounds 9 cents for 10 miles, 14 for 25, 19 for 50, 23 for 75, 25 for 100, 30 for 150, 35 for 200. These rates apply to main lines and branches alike and go into effect October 10th.

Governor Russell relieves Lun Haynes, a negro who was to have been hanged at Whiteville next Friday for assassinating a young white man. The reprieve is until November 5th, and is granted at the request of Solicitor Seawell, in order to procure evidence in the trial of cases against persons accused as accessories.

New rates on cotton as made by the railway commission are lower on all the Southern divisions save the North Carolina railway, on all of the Coast Line system and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley and all of the Seaboard Air Line, save the Raleigh and Gaston division, where there is little increase.

Auditor Hal Ayer sent Guy Barnes printer to the council of state, to Winston to request Stewart Bros., ex-public printers, to turn over a lot of state paper, but the latter refused until they consulted council.

The auditor calls for copies of official bonds of all registers of deeds, sheriffs and clerks of court, under the provisions of the machinery act.

Charles W. Scribner is chosen professor of mechanical engineering at the Agricultural and Mechanical college here.

It is reported Railway Commissioner D. H. Abbott notifies Governor Russell that on advice of counsel he is certain the present incumbents cannot be suspended by the governor and that it is his (Abbott's) duty to serve with them, no matter if the governor does attempt to suspend them.

The Cuban Tariff Law

Washington, September 22.—Copies of the new Cuban tariff law as recently gazetted at Madrid, have been received here. They show in detail the manner in which the trade between the United States and Cuba will be affected and the basis on which reciprocity can be secured. The preamble recites:

"The government shall be able to decrease a special recharge of 30 per cent. of all duties on the products of whatever nation that, in the application of its general tariff, shall prejudice Spanish products by treating them differentially."

Under this clause the government retains discretion to apply an additional duty of 30 per cent. if American duties are construed to prejudice Spanish products. The preamble also suppresses entirely "the favored nation clause" and provides that "as regards commercial treaties, it is decreed that all treaties or commercial conventions which affect the customs of the island may be annulled." The abolition of the "favored nation clause" is said to be a marked departure from the old system, under which the United States or any other country could claim all the advantages given by treaty to any other country. Under the new plan, each country can enjoy only such tariff as are given it by special treaty.

The tariff rates are arranged in two columns, one giving the fiscal rate and the other the differential, and it is provided that "foreign merchandise as well as home merchandise which does not prove its right to the benefits of the protective tariff, will pay on its introduction into Cuba the amount of the duties differential and fiscal, shown in each column of this tariff. The home merchandise which justifies its right, will pay the duties fixed in the fiscal column."

Japanese Soldiers in Hawaii

San Francisco, September 22.—If the stories of passengers and crew of the steamship City of Peking, which arrived here from Hong Kong via Honolulu on Tuesday evening be true, a state of affairs exists in Hawaii which demands the attention of the state department. When the City of Peking arrived at Honolulu, the attention of the other passengers on board that steamer was attracted by the remarkably symmetrical movements of 174 Japanese steamer passengers who were disembarking.

Although dressed as laborers, their well drilled and military appearance was too palpable to escape observation and occasioned considerable comment.

The Japanese were apparently under the command of a veteran sergeant and divided into squads of twenty under non-commissioned officers. During the voyage a military discipline was observed which created comment among the other steamer passengers and steamer's crew and many conjectures were hazarded as to the meaning of the state of affairs which they were sent there for the purpose of forcibly reasserting annexation if necessary. Rumors of the presence of the Mikado's soldiers are not new on the island. It is said that over 1,000 well-drilled men have already been landed there and about 400 veterans of the Japan-China war are expected up on the next steamer.

THE TRUCKING INDUSTRY

REPORT OF CRAVEN COUNTY FOR THE PRESENT YEAR

Yearly Output of Saw Mills of Eastern Carolina—More Mortgage on Crops and Fewer on Real Estate—Neglect to Return Bank Stock for Taxation—Judge Dick Undergoes Surgical Operation—Boasts of the "Anti-Railway" Politicians

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel, Raleigh, N. C., September 20.

The bureau of labor statistics has a report on the trucking interests of Craven county. It shows that during the busy season—sixty days—2,000 men and 10,000 women and children are employed. The crop this year is 75,000 barrels of Irish potatoes, 5,000 barrels of sweet potatoes, 100,000 barrels cabbage, 2,000 bushels tomatoes, 50,000 bushels snap beans, 70,000 bushels peas, 10,000 crates strawberries.

The same bureau also has returns from various counties in the east as to the yearly cut of lumber by saw mills, the figures being in millions of feet. Beaufort 8, Bertie 1, Carteret 9, Craven 19, Chowan 24, Halifax 10, Nash 2, New Hanover 27, Pamlico 12, Pasquotank 3, Lenoir 11.

The state superintendent of public instruction says he will speak at the Elizabeth City fair October 17th—educational day—for the schools and Sunday schools of the First district. Rev. Dr. Kilgo also speaks.

The board of tax equalization reports that the increase it makes on the valuation of horses is \$438,369, which is 7 per cent. on the \$5,447,920 given in. The increase is 10 per cent. on \$865,000; 15 on \$544,981; 20 on \$491,000; 25 on \$325,538; 30 on \$298,639; 40 on \$118,568; 50 on \$105,613; 65 on \$30,173.

R. C. Stannard, manager of the North Carolina Freight Association, is here to examine the books, etc., of the railway commission. The matter of freight adjustment comes up for hearing before the board of commissioners tomorrow.

Surgeon General John H. Williams, of the state guard, of Asheville, writes Governor Russell: "If it meets with your approval, I should be pleased to telegraph Marine Surgeon General Wyman, offering the mountain plateau of western North Carolina as a refuge for refugees from the yellow fever stricken districts."

State Treasurer Worth had a telegram today from Burlington, saying: "Get health certificate for Otis Mendenhall and send to the depot for the Norfolk train." The treasurer went to see Mayor Russ about the matter.

In Wake county, the register of deeds says there are this year more mortgages than usual on crops and fewer on real estate.

Superintendent John R. Smith, of the penitentiary, said this morning: "Wednesday I will take fifty more convicts from the penitentiary and send them to the state farms to pick cotton, leaving only forty. The convicts have to be, and I intend to make them work. We have made 1,500,000 of brick and sold half of them. I estimate our cotton crop at 8,000 bales. But for the drought there would have been 4,000. I will, after Wednesday, have 1,000 convicts picking cotton, and will pick 100 bales a day."

A number of counties in making returns to the state auditor fail to report bank stock. It is the comment of the state officials that there is a wide difference between the returns by individuals and those which the banks themselves make.

Raleigh's cotton mills are now running what is known as seven days a week, that is, extra time, for the first time in three years.

Judge Dick, of the Western district federal court, has just undergone a surgical operation at Cincinnati. This is why Judge Brawley will hold court for him at Statesville and Judge Purnell at Greensboro.

The "anti-railway" people are boasting that they will "carry the state" next year on the railway question. The fact is the populist leaders have exhausted their opposition to banks, merchants and lawyers and are now trying to train their guns on the railways.

There are fields of cotton near here in which every boll of cotton is open. The Baptists in this state are greatly divided on the question of Dr. Whitsett.

During the next thirty days four men are to be hanged in this state.

The supreme court meets next Monday.

Dick Moore, the "traveling evangelist," who is here, goes for the preacher. He declares not one does his duty and denounces them all.

There is much surprise on the part of some republicans at the positive news that Charles A. Cook will get the place as United States district attorney. J. C. L. Harris says that Senator Pritchard had to give Cook this place, as he has repeatedly promised it to him and has many a time assured Cook's friends he would certainly get it.

Many new students for the Agricultural and Mechanical college here continue to arrive.

Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, is to be here next month.

A Schooner Sunk

Newport News, September 22.—While putting into Hampton Roads to escape the heavy storm prevailing along the coast, the three masted schooner Walker Armington, Captain Cummings, from Baltimore to New Bedford, with a cargo of steam coal, collided with an obstacle near Thimble light house, sinking a few minutes afterward. The crew of seven men were picked up by a sailing vessel, but everything on board was lost. The cause of the accident is not known, but it is supposed the schooner struck floating wreckage of another vessel that was lost in that vicinity. The Walker Armington was owned in Rockland, Me., and was built at Bath, Me., in 1883, having auxiliary machinery.

Physical strength and energy contribute to strength of character, and both may be had by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE LUEGERT CASE

Opening Address of Counsel for the Defense—The Claim That Mrs. Luetgert is Alive—The First Witnesses

Chicago, September 22.—The first witnesses for the defense in the Luetgert trial were called today and there will be three weeks of evidence tending to prove the sausage maker's innocence before the attorneys in the case commence their final arguments.

Attorney Vincent, for the defense, made the opening statement for Luetgert and according to him, the defense will be simple. It will consist chiefly of a general denial of all the expert evidence submitted by the state, prove that the caustic potash used in the vat was purchased by Luetgert for the purpose of making soap, and evidence tending to show that Mrs. Luetgert is alive, and in all probability in Germany. Concerning the rings found in the vat, Attorney Vincent said that they were not those of Mrs. Luetgert and that he would prove that she had never seen them, much less worn them. He also declared that he would bring witnesses to show that many of the bones identified by the experts for the prosecution as human bones are in reality those of the lower animals. He will also show, he said, that Mrs. Luetgert has been seen alive and well, save for her mental troubles since May 1st, the night on which it is claimed that she was murdered. He also asserted that Luetgert will go on the stand in his own defense.

A warm legal fight arose in the course of the opening statement of Attorney Vincent. In outlining the defense he said that he would prove that Mrs. Luetgert, nervous and discouraged by the business reverses of her husband, had told several of the neighbors that she intended to run away from home. The state protested against the admission of such evidence, and the court, after listening to the arguments of the lawyers, said that he did not think that he could permit such testimony to go in. The defense felt this badly, as Attorney Vincent, in the heat of his statement, had said that without such evidence he had just added to his client might be hung. He fought with desperate energy for the admission of the testimony, and finally Judge Tuthill said that he would permit the introduction of evidence relating to conversations with Mrs. Luetgert held a week prior to her disappearance, but he said that the testimony must be absolutely direct and unquestioned.

The evidence today was that Luetgert reported the disappearance of his wife to his lawyer, and was greatly disturbed by the fact and that he had purchased large quantities of materials for the purpose of making soap. One witness testified that toward the close of April he was at the Luetgert factory and saw Mrs. Luetgert, who seemed to be depressed. She remarked during a conversation that nearly everything was gone and she thought she would go too pretty soon and work on a farm where no one knew her. Rosa Gleich, of 1359 North Paulina street, Lake View, was called on to impeach the evidence of Emma Schimpke, who testified for the prosecution, and said she saw Luetgert and his wife going from the Luetgert residence to the sausage factory about 10 o'clock on the night of May 1st. Gottlieb Schimpke, a younger sister of Emma, also testified to this fact, but as the child afterward admitted she did not know what state or county she was living in, her evidence was of little value. Rosa Gleich said that she was with the Schimpke girls on the night of May 1st. They had all been to a dance. She declared positively that neither of the Schimpke girls had seen either Luetgert or his wife that night and that since she testified Emma Schimpke had admitted to the witness that she had sworn falsely and tried to get her to do the same, telling her she must not be "on Luetgert's side."

Emma Schimpke said to me that it was the prattle of her sister that got her into the case," said the witness, "and she testified to suit the side that called her."

The injunction in Horse Racing

New York, September 22.—It was cold and cheerless at Gravesend today, but there was a fair attendance, although the card was poor. After the second race, Roy Caruthers claimed Howard Mann, but was superseded by E. J. Baldwin, who returned the horse to Pittsburgh Phil. In the fifth, Talal was fined \$50 for spoiling the start.

John Nixon today served an injunction granted by Judge Garretson upon the Brooklyn Jockey Club, ordering it to show cause why his hurdle racer ruled off at Saratoga, should not be permitted to start at the Gravesend track.

Appointments by the President

Washington, September 20.—Among the postmasters appointed by the president today was John F. Dobson, at Goldsboro, N. C. The president also appointed Archibald J. Sampson, of Arizona, minister to Ecuador.